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THE NEW BOUNDARIES OF THE BALKAN STATES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

By W. L. G. JOERG

(Map facing p. 890.)

Sufficient details are now available to justify the publication of a map showing the new boundaries of the Balkan States. The map presented herewith is based mainly on two maps compiled by Dr. Karl Peucker and published by the firm of Artaria & Co. in Vienna.¹ Valuable material was also gleaned from the Weekly Edition of the *London Times*. The map must still be considered provisional, however, mainly as regards the Serbo-Montenegrin frontier and the southern boundary of Albania, both of which are still to be definitely settled, and the Turco-Bulgarian frontier in Thrace, the details of which are not yet available at the time of writing.

Boundary-Defining Decrees. The main decrees which define the new boundaries are those contained in the Treaty of London, signed May 30, 1913, in the decisions of the London Ambassadorial Conference, in the Treaty of Bukharest, signed August 10, 1913, and in the Treaty of Constantinople, signed September 17, 1913. The first, between the Balkan Allies on the one hand and Turkey on the other, stipulated the relinquishment of all Ottoman territory in Europe up to a line connecting the northern shore of the Gulf of Xeros with Midia on the Black Sea (cf. the map). The second created the new state of Albania and defined its boundaries. The third apportioned the ceded Turkish territory, except Albania, between the former Balkan Allies, and changed the eastern part of the Rumanian-Bulgarian boundary. The fourth agreement, between Turkey and Bulgaria, substituted for the Gulf of Xeros-Midia line of the Treaty of London a more landward boundary which leaves Adrianople to Turkey.

New Boundaries: (a) Albania. Referring first to Albania, a glance at the map shows that this new state occupies the Adriatic

¹ (a) Südost-Europa: Die Balkanhalbinsel, Rumänien u. Österreich-Ungarn bis Wien und Budapest. Bearbeitet von Dr. Karl Peucker. 1:2,000,000. 5. Auflage, mit den neuen Grenzen. Artaria & Co., Wien, [Aug.] 1913. Price, K. 1.80.

(b) Die zentralen Balkanländer zwischen Adria u. Pontus. Auf Grundlage der II. Ausgabe von Schedas' Balkankarte. Bearbeitet von Dr. Karl Peucker. 1:864,000. 4. Auflage, mit den neuen Grenzen. Artaria & Co., Wien, [Aug.] 1913. Price, K. 3.

side of the peninsula as a strip roughly 60 miles broad between latitudes $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $39\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$ N. Specifically, its land boundary, as defined by the Ambassadors Conference, in the north begins at the mouth of the Boyana River, crosses Skutari Lake so as to include the town of Skutari in Albania and then follows the crest of the North Albanian Alps and a southeastern offshoot so as to exclude the towns of Djakova and Prizren. Continuing, the boundary in general runs south parallel to the coast of the Adriatic, following for a short distance the White Drin, then the crest of a meridional spur of the Shar Dagħ and the southern continuation of this spur, the Yablanitza Range, so that the town of Dibra is excluded, then bisecting Lake Okhrida and sweeping around the southern end of Lake Prespa to continue for a short distance on the divide between Adriatic and Aegean drainage—leaving Koritza to Albania—as far as the Grammos Range. From this point to near the coast the southern boundary is not as yet defined. According to a statement by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons on August 12² its delimitation will be carried out by an international commission with a view to its coinciding with the racial boundary as far as possible. The emergence of the southern boundary on the Adriatic is definitely fixed; it strikes the coast at Cape Stylos opposite Corfu. (The geographical objects here and subsequently enumerated, which are not shown on the accompanying map, may be identified in any general atlas.)

Turning now to the other Balkan States we see that they have all increased their domain, some to a considerable extent.

(b) *Montenegro*. Montenegro in the south has gained two small areas, one on the neck of land between the Adriatic and Skutari Lake—although it failed to acquire the coveted town of Skutari—the other, north of the lake, constituting the territory of the Hoti clan. The kingdom's greatest territorial increase is on its northeastern side. Although the boundary has not yet been finally decided upon, in general terms it may be said that Montenegro will receive the southwestern longitudinal half of the former Turkish *sanjak* of Novibazar. Possibly the boundary may run from the Bosnian frontier up the Lim River to $43^{\circ}5' N.$ and thence southeast to the northeast corner of Albania, leaving Djakova to Montenegro, as shown on the accompanying map.

(c) *Servia*. Servia, to offset her failure to acquire the long-

² London *Times*, Weekly Edition, Aug. 15, 1913, p. 655.

sought outlet to the Adriatic, has been allotted territory to the south almost equaling her former area in extent; this increment has not, however, altered her status as the only inland state in the Balkan Peninsula nor as one of the two only interior countries of Europe. Her former eastern boundary has been continued southward, at first coinciding with the former boundary between Bulgaria and the Turkish *vilayet* of Kóssovo and then describing a wide semicircle to Lake Doiran so as to leave the greater part of the Strumitza valley to Bulgaria. From Lake Doiran, on the range north of which the confines of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece meet, the southern boundary of Servia runs in a westerly direction, crossing the Vardar valley at right angles and continuing on the crest of the Nidje Range to about $21\frac{4}{5}^{\circ}$ E. longitude and then due west to Lake Prespa, which will probably be included within Servia, although this part of the boundary has not yet been definitely settled.

(d) *Greece.* Through the Balkan conflict Greece has come into her own as the Aegean power *par excellence*. Besides the western half of the north coast of the Aegean she has acquired the majority of the islands fringing the western coast of Asia Minor, as well as Crete. The Aegean has therefore become politically what, due to the maritime supremacy of the Greeks, it has long been in fact, a Greek sea. To complete the definition of her present boundaries it remains only to follow the Greek-Bulgarian frontier, inasmuch as the Greco-Albanian and Greco-Servian boundaries have already been described, and to enumerate the ceded islands. Starting from the junction of the Servian, Bulgarian and Greek boundaries just north of Lake Doiran, the Greco-Bulgarian frontier runs in general in an easterly direction, first following the crest of the Belashiza Range; then, after crossing the Struma valley, it continues along several minor ridges and across the southern spurs of the Rhodope Mountains in an east-northeasterly direction to about $21\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. longitude, whence it sweeps around to the southeast along the eastern edge of the drainage basin of the Mesta (Karasu) River until it meets the river where it enters the coastal plain. It then follows the river for the remaining eighteen odd miles to its outlet in the Aegean. Here begins the eastern, the water boundary which encloses the Aegean Islands. In the north Thasos, Samothrace, Lemnos and Hagiostrati become Greek, leaving Imbros and Tenedos to Turkey in view of their proximity to the Dardanelles. Farther south Lesbos, Psara, Chios, Samos, Nikaria and the Phurni group fall to Greece. The Sporades, with the exception of a few small islands

south of Samos, from Patmos to Karpathos and Stampalu to Rhodes, are still under the military occupation of Italy as a consequence of the Turco-Italian war. Their fate will be settled by the Powers. In view of the stipulation to that effect in the Treaty of Lausanne, which terminated the Turco-Italian War, it seems probable that they will be returned to Turkey.³

(e) *Rumania*. Rumania is the only state whose increase has not been at the expense of Turkish territory. As a condition for the termination of her short war with Bulgaria she exacted and received a piece of land, roughly triangular in shape, at the eastern end of the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier, whose apex lies on the Danube and whose base is formed by the coast of the Black Sea. The new boundary starts on the Danube, in $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. longitude, to the west of the town of Tutrakan (Turtukai) and continues in a general southeasterly direction paralleling to the north the Rustchuk-Varna railroad, which remains Bulgarian, until it strikes the Black Sea about 12 or 15 miles north of Varna. Rumania thus acquires both banks of the Danube for an additional distance of about 40 miles as well as the important fortified town of Silistra.

(f) *Bulgaria*. Bulgaria's new southwestern boundary is apparent from the previous description of Servia and Greece's frontiers. The remaining southeastern boundary, which has just been defined by the Turco-Bulgarian Treaty of Constantinople, runs roughly as follows: Beginning on the Aegean at the mouth of the Maritza it ascends this river approximately to Suffi, whence it continues in a northward direction to the old Bulgarian-Turkish frontier in such a manner as to leave the towns Ortakeui and Mustafa Pasha to Bulgaria and Demotica to Turkey. From here for a certain distance to the east the new boundary between Bulgaria and Turkey may coincide with the old—sufficient details for more accurate definition are still wanting—to about 27° E. longitude, whence the boundary runs east to the Black Sea at Sveti Stefan,^{3a} a town which lies just south of the 42nd parallel, leaving part of the northeastern slopes of the Istrandja Dag, with the chief town Malko-Tirnov, to Bulgaria and the Thracian plain, with Kirk-Kilisse and Adrianople, to Turkey.

Areas of Present States: How Determined. So radical changes in the political configuration naturally suggest the question, What are the areas of the present states and how do these compare with

³ London *Times*, Weekly Edition, Aug. 15, 1913, p. 655.

^{3a} *ibid.*, Sept. 19, 1913, p. 749 (see note 4a).

the former extent of their territory? As no statistics were available, in order to answer this question a computation of the new areas was undertaken. The best method to determine areas is, of course, the planimetric; but as no planimeter was available the area was computed by what has been termed the "method of squares."⁴ This merely consists of dividing up each "square" degree into an appropriate number of homologous subdivisions and then estimating, say, to the nearest tenth the area in each subdivision of the territory to be measured. In the present case this method is entirely adequate in view of the tentative nature of several parts of the boundaries and the lack of definiteness even in those that have been agreed upon by treaty. The resulting figures, furthermore, in that they are best expressed in round numbers, are more easily retained than figures expressed to the nearest unit, which, in this case, would convey an impression of accuracy not warranted by the circumstances.

Explanation of Table. In the table given below the areas of the Balkan States prior to the Balkan War (first column) were taken from the 1913 issue of the Almanach de Gotha after having been changed from square kilometers to square miles, the resulting figures practically coinciding with those given in the Statesman's Year Book for 1913 in every case except Montenegro and Bulgaria. The values in the second column represent the increase of territory of the different states subsequent to the Balkan War, as determined by the "method of squares" applied to the map on the scale of 1:864,000 referred to under (b) in footnote 1 and within the boundaries described above.^{4a} The values are given as determined to the nearest unit; this should not, however, lead to an overestimation of their accuracy. To neutralize this and obtain more equitable numbers the figures in the third column have been rounded off from the sums obtained by adding the figures in the first and second columns, with which sums, therefore, they do not strictly agree. However, in their approximation they are, in principle, correct and are, therefore, within the limitations due to the indefiniteness of some of the boundaries, suited to convey general impressions of size. The percentages of increase in the fourth column represent the ratio of the figures in the second column to those in the first.

⁴ cf. Krümmel and Eckert: Geographisches Praktikum, Leipzig, 1908, p. 40.

^{4a} On the map, the Turco-Bulgarian boundary is shown to strike the Black Sea at Midia. The information as to its striking the coast at Sveti Stefan came too late to be incorporated. The areas given for Bulgaria and Turkey in the table, however, are based on this more recent definition.

AREA OF BALKAN STATES
(in square miles)

STATE	FORMER AREA	APPROXIMATE INCREMENT	PRESENT AREA IN ROUND NUMBERS	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE
Montenegro	3,506	2,074	5,600	60%
Albania			10,900	...
Servia	18,650	14,910	33,600	80%
Rumania	50,720	3,622	54,300	7%
Bulgaria	37,201	6,102 ⁵	43,300	16%
Greece	24,966	21,660 ⁶	46,600	87%
Turkey in Europe....	65,370	-55,650 ⁷	9,700	-85% ⁷

Test of Accuracy of Table. The general accuracy of the table may be tested by comparing the former combined area of the Balkan States with their present total area, which, of course, should coincide. Inasmuch as the values in the third column, which represent the present areas, are rounded off to the nearest hundred, it is advisable first to compute the individual areas from the figures given to the nearest unit in the first and second columns and then to add these together. If the value which was obtained for the area of Albania, 10,865 square miles, be used this total will amount to 203,996 square miles. To insure a proper comparison, however, from this sum must be deducted the insular increment of Greece, with the exception of the area of Thasos (5,078 sq. miles—142 sq. miles=4,936 sq. miles), in view of the fact that of the Aegean Islands acquired by Greece none except Thasos belonged to Turkey in Europe. With this proviso we get as the total area of the Balkan States 199,060 square miles. The total of the first column is 200,413 square miles, which is a very satisfactory approximation, when all the elements of inaccuracy involved are considered.

Growth of States. From the fourth column in the table the territorial increase of the different states can be seen at a glance. Greece has profited most by the upheaval, falling only a little short of doubling her former area. When it is remembered that this increase refers merely to her land area and that, through her acquisition of Crete and of the islands along the coast of Asia Minor, she has extended her domain over an area some 300 miles wide from east to west and 450 miles long from north to south, her future

⁵ 9,724 sq. miles acquired from Turkey minus 3,622 sq. miles ceded to Rumania.

⁶ 16,582 sq. miles continental plus 5,078 sq. miles insular increment (including Crete). The area of the Aegean Islands, except Crete, was taken from *Bevölkerung der Erde*: VIII, pp. 43 and 121; of Crete, from the same: XIII, p. 117, *Ergänzungsheft zu Petermanns Mitteilungen Nos. 101 and 163*, 1891 and 1909, respectively.

⁷ Decrease.

importance in Balkan matters will become apparent. Next in order of increase are Servia, which has grown by four-fifths of her former area, and Montenegro, which has augmented even her small territory by three-fifths. In comparison the growth of Bulgaria by one-sixth seems small; it is hardly commensurate with her initial successes during the war against Turkey. Rumania's acquisition, although equaling the former area of Montenegro, is relatively small. The greatest contrast is offered by Turkey, which has diminished in the same ratio that Greece has increased. As regards relative size the new order of things has made on the whole for that equality which has been aimed at by those who desire to maintain the balance of power in the peninsula. The four important states, Greece, Bulgaria, Servia and Rumania, are all of comparable size, while Montenegro retains her position as the smallest country. Turkey, in spite of her *débacle*, has still been able to retain an area in Europe nearly as large as that of the new state of Albania.

Comparative Sizes. In order to realize the significance of these territorial changes in the Balkan Peninsula, it may be helpful to visualize the areas involved by means of comparison with more familiar units. Thus, Albania is somewhat smaller than Maryland and somewhat larger than Vermont or New Hampshire. Compared to a European country it is as large as Belgium. Montenegro is somewhat smaller than Connecticut and Rhode Island together. Servia, increased by an area nearly as large as of Switzerland, is about the size of Maine. The triangle of territory acquired by Rumania is about as large as Delaware and Rhode Island together and has given her the same extent as Illinois, Iowa or Wisconsin. Bulgaria, if the Gulf of Xeros-Midia line of the Treaty of London had been adhered to, would have received an area equaling twice that of New Jersey. Now, due to her loss to Rumania, her net increment is not as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island together and her total area smaller than Pennsylvania. Greece, from an area the same as that of West Virginia, has grown to equal Mississippi. Turkey from a size equal to somewhat less than that of the state of Washington has dwindled to the size of Vermont.

New Railroads. The economic value of the newly acquired territories would also be a legitimate topic of inquiry. Space forbids, however, going into this matter in detail. Nevertheless, one of its most important phases, the construction of new railroad lines, may be briefly alluded to here.

With the withdrawal of Turkish dominion Salonica promises to

derive the full benefit of her position at the extremity of one of the two major trade routes of the Balkan Peninsula—the Morava-Vardar depression—and develop into an important port of transshipment for the trade of Central Europe bound for the East *via* the Suez Canal. The possible construction of a railroad connecting the Albanian ports Durazzo and Valona with Monastir (cf. the map), which is already in communication by rail with Salonica, would focus additional commerce upon this port by furnishing a connecting link with the Adriatic. In addition, the completion, soon to be expected, of the gap between the Bosnian frontier and Mitrovitza, besides hastening the development of the former *sanjak* of Novibazar, will bring the Bosnian railroad and the territory for which it is the outlet into direct connection with Salonica. And, finally, the Greeks, now that the intervening territory is theirs, will doubtless hasten to join their railroad system, which has been forced to halt at the former Turco-Greek frontier (40° N.; see map) since 1909, to that of the central and northern part of the peninsula. The natural route for this connecting link would be along the western shore of the Gulf of Salonica to Salonica.

Crossing these routes which seek the Ægean as their outlet are those whose objective is the Adriatic. It was for the control of these routes that Serbia contended. Inasmuch as the creation of Albania has blocked her coveted access to the Adriatic, it is probable that she will turn to the Ægean for her outlet. Nevertheless the route, at one time proposed, from Skoplye *via* Dibra to Durazzo, if supplemented by the construction of the short gap between the Bulgarian frontier and Kumanovo, might still come into consideration in view of its affording connection, locally, between Bulgaria and Albania and, generally, between the Black Sea littoral and Italy. The short line along the coast of the Adriatic from Durazzo to Skutari, being entirely within Albanian territory, seems likely to be built.

In the east the most important railroad affected by the new conditions is the branch which leaves the Belgrade-Sofia-Constantinople trunk line south of Adrianople and reaches the Ægean at Dedeagatch. Disappointed in her hopes of acquiring Salonica or at least Kavala as an Ægean port, Bulgaria counted on developing Dedeagatch as her outlet to the south. The necessary territory seemed guaranteed by the Treaty of London. Now, however, that the recent Treaty of Constantinople has allotted the valley of the Maritza, from below Mustafa Pasha to above Suffi, with the section of the railroad that follows it, to Turkey, Bulgaria may be forced,

in spite of the unfavorable terrain, to construct her own railroad between these two towns, in order to insure the passage of this highway entirely through her own territory.

Of the projected lines in this region the railroad to connect Seres with Sofia *via* the Struma valley and the short spur to be built from the line paralleling the north shore of the Ægean to Kavala, which will give this port access by rail to the interior, are all that need be mentioned.

Population and Racial Distribution. But, as a recent writer has remarked, the Balkan question is not one of areas in square miles or of goods and chattels, but of human beings with human hearts and aspirations. No solution of the Balkan problem will prove satisfactory that does not recognize the principle of nationalities. It is therefore eminently worth while in conclusion to determine to what extent the present political boundaries satisfy this demand.

(a) *Population.* As a preliminary inquiry it may be of interest to attempt to determine the population of the new states. It is almost impossible to do this with any approach to correctness in view of the fact that the portions of former Turkish territory allotted to the various Balkan states do not in general coincide with the administrative units, the *vilayets* and *sanjaks*, into which Turkey in Europe was divided. Even so, the population statistics for these units were far from reliable. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the loss in human life due to the Balkan wars has been enough to affect even so general statistics as those of population, while the always unstable racial equilibrium of the peninsula has received so severe a blow that radical changes in the distribution of the constituent nationalities, particularly the withdrawal of a considerable number of the Turks, may be expected as a result of the recent upheaval. Nevertheless, an attempt has been made in the following table to estimate the population as at present constituted. If the above-mentioned restrictions are borne in mind the figures given may at least be of some use in conveying general conceptions. The populations of Bulgaria and Rumania prior to the Balkan War are based on recent censuses, those of Greece and Servia on estimates based on recent censuses, while those of Montenegro and Turkey in Europe are only derived from estimates, which are of a critical character, however. The sources for the values used are given in the footnotes. The present populations have been estimated with the aid of the populations of the *sanjaks* of European Turkey and of the Aegean Islands as given in "Die Be-

völkerung der Erde'' (respectively, No. XIII, pp. 118-119, and No. VIII, pp. 43 and 270). The portions of the various *sanjaks* allotted to the different Balkan states were deduced from Dr. Peucker's maps of the new boundaries, and the attempt was made to estimate the proportion of the population falling within the jurisdiction of the new states. The result can, of course, only be the merest approximation. The figures arrived at, however, coincide very well with those published in the Weekly Edition of the London *Times* for August 8, 1913 (p. 629), except for the population of Albania, which is there evidently far too large (2,000,000), a more plausible figure (840,000) being given in the August 15 issue of the same journal on page 655. However, the close concurrence in this table also of the comparable values, viz. 24,255,000 (total of the first column, plus 620,000, the population of the islands annexed by Greece) and 24,100,000 (total of the second column, which includes these islands), seems to indicate a certain degree of trustworthiness for the figures presented.

POPULATION OF THE BALKAN STATES.

STATES	PRIOR TO BALKAN WAR (IN ROUND NUMBERS)	PRESENT
Montenegro.....	285,000 ⁸	500,000
Albania.....		900,000
Servia.....	2,960,000 ⁹	4,300,000
Rumania.....	7,250,000 ¹⁰	7,400,000
Bulgaria.....	4,340,000 ¹¹	4,800,000
Greece.....	2,670,000 ¹²	4,600,000
Turkey in Europe....	6,130,000 ⁸	1,600,000
	23,635,000	24,100,000

(b) *Racial Distribution.* How are the nationalities which make up these 24,000,000 of Balkan peoples apportioned among the new political units? The best answer to this question will probably be found by comparing the new political map with Professor Cvijić's recent authoritative ethnographic map of the Balkan Peninsula¹³

⁸ Almanach de Gotha, 1913.

⁹ Estimate for Dec. 31, 1911 (Almanach de Gotha, 1913).

¹⁰ Census of Dec. 19, 1912 (Statesman's Yearbook, 1913).

¹¹ Census of Dec. 31, 1910 (Statesman's Yearbook, 1913).

¹² Estimated population, 1909 (Statesman's Yearbook, 1913).

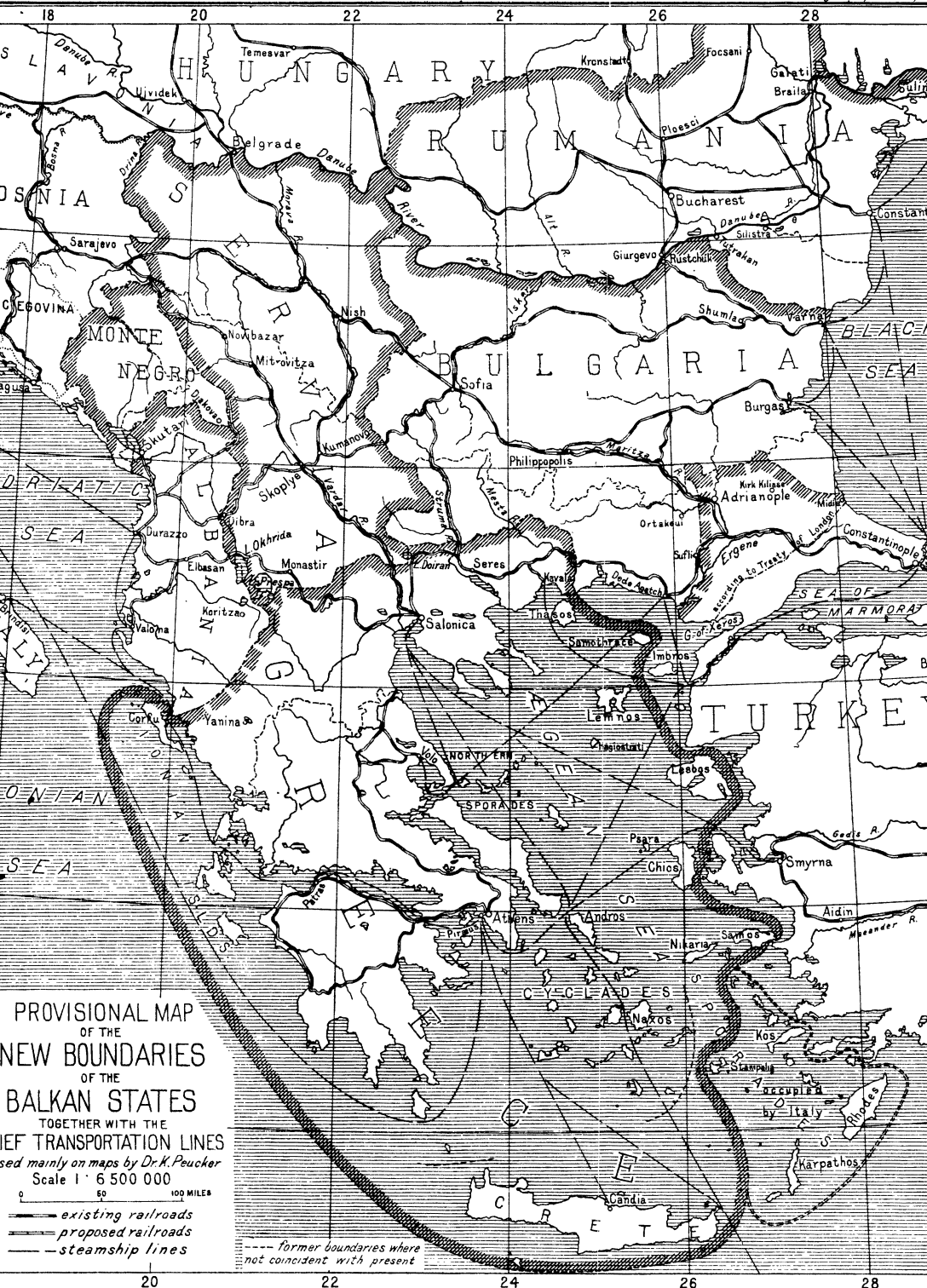
¹³ Ethnographische Karte der Balkanhalbinsel nach allen vorhandenen Quellen und eigenen Beobachtungen von Prof. Dr. J. Cvijić. 1:1,500,000. Accompanies, as Taf. 22, "Die ethnographische Abgrenzung der Völker auf der Balkanhalbinsel" by J. Cvijić, *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Vol. 59, 1913, I, pp. 113-118, 185-189, 244-246.

which was commented on at length in the *Bulletin* for June (Vol. 45, 1913, pp. 479-480). A perusal of these two maps shows that at last the guiding principle of European history since the beginning of the nineteenth century, the establishment of coincident racial and political boundaries, has made itself felt in Balkan affairs. On broad lines the present political divisions correspond to, or at least do not overlap over, the large ethnographic groups. The extraneous nature of the Albanians has been recognized; they have been segregated from the other peoples and established as a separate unit. The Greeks have received politically the regions that have long been theirs ethnically: northern Thessaly, southern Epirus, part of the northern coast of the Aegean, and the greater part of the Aegean Islands not already theirs, including Crete. Bulgaria has spread southward to the Aegean, although in a region which was ethnically less hers than were the upper Struma and Mesta valleys in her southwestern corner, which have, in part, been allotted to Greece. Servia has seen her long-cherished dream come true in the re-acquisition of Old Servia—the former Turkish *vilayet* of Kóssovo. Although she does not, even now, encompass the whole territory inhabited by the Servian race, she has the satisfaction of knowing that the only portion of Turkish territory with a Servian population remaining to be allotted—the *sanjak* of Novibazar—was divided between her and her sister state, Montenegro.

Along with these satisfactory allotments of territory there are the inevitable minor discrepancies. For who can divide equitably where the racial pattern is so complicated a mosaic? North of Seres Greece has received some territory inhabited by Bulgarians, while the Bulgarian outlet to the Aegean contains enclaves of Greek population, although this territory was mainly inhabited by Turks. Rumania, too, has added to her slight Bulgarian population through her acquisition of Bulgarian territory. But these discrepancies are negligible as compared with the allotment of the Macedonian population. An equitable apportionment is here rendered difficult by the very character of the Macedonians themselves. They are possibly best characterized as Slavs representing a transition between Servians and Bulgarians. In view of their exceptional nature Professor Cvijić has represented them separately on his ethnographic map. According to him they occupy, except for Turkish and other enclaves, the quadrilateral included between the following points: Lake Okhrida, the junction of the old and the new parts of the western boundary of Bulgaria, a point about 20

miles south of Lake Prespa, and Salonica. The accompanying map shows that the southern slice of this quadrilateral has been allotted to Greece, a non-related race, while practically all of the remainder has been acquired by Servia.

However, these minor discrepancies should not obscure the fact that the reapportionment of Balkan territory on broad lines *does* satisfy the requirements of the principle of nationalities. In this lies the significance of the recent conflicts; in this, too, lies the hope of the future. Given the opportunity to work out their own destinies, the Balkan peoples, we may hope, will enter upon a new era of progress and development.



N. B.—The eastern end of the Turco-Bulgarian boundary should strike the Black Sea at the 42nd parallel, and not as shown.